## LEGISLATIVE WISDOM.

Work in the Houses and Committees of Congress.

Open and Executive Sessions of the Senate-A Rest Till Monday-House Machinery Getting in Running Order-The Kellogg-Spofford Case - Unwarranted Publication-

The Two Houses of Congress Yesterday.

The Trade-Mark.

The Two Houses of Congress Yesterday.

Yesterday was a duil day in both Houses. In the Renate the only business of importance was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, through a commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, to nesotiate with the Ute Indians for their removal from Colorado.

Mr. Allison explained the object of the resolution and asked that it might be acted upon at once, as certain Indians of that tribe were expected in Washington during the holliday recess, and it was the desire of the Administration to arrange for their removal from Colorado at that time.

Mr. Cockrell objected to its present consideration and gave notice that If they proposed to remove these Indians to the Indian Territory there would be a bitter opposition to the bill.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Teller explained that the clause had been stricken out authorizing their removal to that Territory.

Mr. Cockrell then withdrew his objection to the measure, and an amerement having been inserted forbidding their removal to the Indian Territory, the resolution was agreed to.

The next point of interest was the discussion upon the application of Commodore W. R. Whiting for a pension. The bill was debated at some length. Messrs. Cockrell and Logan antaxonizing it, slieging that it would set a precedent that a retired army or may officer had a right to a pousion, which right they denied.

Messrs Withers, Voorbees and Ingalls spoke in favor of the bill, and pending its consideration the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned until Monday.

In the House the fortification appropriation bill, appropriations, size reported the pension bill appropriations. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration the sonaite on Appropriation for Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriation and presideration of freedomes and the pension bill appropriation and president of the would ask its consideration immediately

# The Kellogg-Spofford Case.

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The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will not take up the Kellogg-Spofford case till after the Christmas holidays. While the committee has not yet definitely decided what further testimony will be taken, it is generally believed that no more witnesses will be called on either side. The talk with several of the Republican Senators develops the fact there is very little interest felt in the testimony taken, as they hold that Mr. Kellogg's case has been settled and cannot be disturbed, except for acts committed since his admission.

# An Unwarranted Publication.

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Governor Kellogg's attention having been called to the statement in the Evening Sur of yesterday, that a Democratic member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections had said the evidence against him was so damaging that the friends of the Schator would not defend him when it was made public, said last evening that he could not believe that any member of the committee had given utterance to such an expression. All he desired was that a few additional witnesses be called in rebuttal, including two or three members of the legislature, whose evidence could not be procured in New Orieans. He would then be ready to meet the evidence taken by Spofford. He stated that there was no evidence now on the record affecting his election save the statements of four or five witnesses, and these statements had been or could be fully rebutted. Each of these witnesses had already been impeached and their characters shown to be infamous. He said not a single member of the legislature voting for him had testified to any wrong act connected with his election, while a score or more members, including several who were called by Mr. Spofford, all testified strongly in his favor. The Senator said he did not fear any evidence against him, and no Republican need fear it, as would abundantly appear when it was made public. All he asked was a fair hearing, and if this was accorded him the result would be a complete vindication. He declared that not an silegation made by Spofford had been maintained by the investigation by a fair consideration of the evidence.

evidence.

Senator Kellogy further remarked that he had commented more freely upon the case than he would have done but for the appearance of what he considered an unwarranted publication putting a construction upon the evidence not possible to be justly entertained by any one who had heard or read the evidence so far taken.

# The Exodus from the South.

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Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution in the House yesterday, reciting that large numbers of citizens of certain States have been induced through false representations of certain persons to leave their homes for the purpose of emigrating to other States, and that they have failed for want of funds to reach their destination, and are without food or proper clothing, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the causes of such emigration, to sit during the recess, and to report such measures as the exigencies may require.

The resolution of Mr. Shelley is, of course, included to get some sort of official expression in relation to the negro exodus from the Southern States for use in the coming Presidential campaign. The fact that these people are describing their homes on account of the cruel treatment received is stiracting such widespread attention that the Southern politicians find it necessary to do something to counteract the influence it is having upon the Northern mind, and their object is to gather a mass of the sort of testimony which can easily be had in the South, denying the stories of crime and outrage perpetrated upon these poor people. A number of liepublicans yesterday expressed themselves as being in favor of the resolution, but would not vote for it with the preamble attached.

# More Clerks Wanted.

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Representative Wait, of Connecticut, has offered a resolution in the House, which is designed to promote inquiry as to the cause of the delays in procuring pensions, with a view to securing such necesse of force, if any is needed, as will enable that baroau to facilitate its business. Mr. Wait is of the opinion that existing delays are unavoidable under existing circumstances, and hence provision should be made for an increase of ferical force. The business of the new bureau for week sums up as follows:

Invalid army claims. 1,052

CHARLES Britis Courses and Control of the Control o	47755.00
Widows, &c	404 37
Navy claims	37
Did war	10 70
War of 1812	
Bounty land	20
Claims for increase	361
Applications for arrears	251
Additional evidence and reports	1,005
Departmental letters	381
Congressional letters	.523
Letters of inquiry	,981
Miscellaneous letters	4,749
Total claims	2.100
TOTAL CHARDS LEAVE STREET, STR	1 1000
Letters and reportsL	10 1 1 1 1
Letters sent out,	Dig FORE

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate vesterday: John B. Sener, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory: E. Ste-phens, of Michigan, to be register of Land Office at Red Cloud, Mich.; J. C. Bradley, of California, to register of Land Office at Marysville, Cal. Confirmations.

Confirmations.

The Senate yesterday confirmed John Hay, o Geveland, Ohio, Assistant-Secretary of State, in place of Frederick W. Seward, resigned, and Henry C. Harraon, of Madison, N. H., Second Auditor of the Tressary, in place of C. F. Herring, deceased.

Export Tax on Spirits. In the House yesterday, Mr. Morrison, of lilluois, eported from the Committee on Ways and Means

a bill to relieve exporters of high wines from the tax on deficiencies. Under the present law high wines for exportare taxed on the guage made at the time the goods leave the bonded warehouse of the distillery. Before reaching the coast there is considerable of a loss by evaporation, leakange, &c. Under this bill the exporter will only have to pay the fax on the amount shown at the guage at the port of exportation. Under the old law it is estimated distillers of the State of Illinois alone lost upward of \$50,000 yearly in deficiency tax. The bill passed the House without opposition, and will probably get through the Senate as easily.

# Mr. Goode's Educational Bill.

Mr. Goode's Educational Bill.

Mr. Goode's bill to aid the education of colored people by appropriating unclaimed bounties and pay of colored soldiers was brought up in the House Committee on Education and Labor yesterday. The committee listened to remarks by Professor Paynier, of the Fisk University at Nashville, and by Dr. Harvey, of the Howard University at Washington, in advocacy of the bill. Nothing further was said or done in committee in reference to the bill, and it is probable that final action on it will not be reached until after the holiday recess.

The Committee on Elections at their meeting yesterday agreed to take up the case of Donnelly sgainst Washburn, from the Third district of Mingesota, on the 8th of January next. The case of Biely against Hull the committee will hear on lanuary 14.

A Frandulent Establishment Tabooed. A Fraudulent Establishment Tabooed. The Postmaster-General yesterday issued an order to the postmaster at New York forbidding the payment of any postal money order to the order of Simpson & Co., 49 Exciange Place New York, and to return all registered letters directed to this firm to the postmasters at the offices where they were originally mailed. The order was based upon the report of a special agent of the Department, who represents that Simpson & Co. are engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of filtse and fraudulent pretenses.

A Vacant Seat in the Gallery. A Vacant Seat in the Gallery.

Both the New York Associated Press and the National Associated Press have been assigned seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, a privilege which has been enjoyed by the first-named association since 1867. Mr. O. K. Harris, who has had immediate charge of the Congressional business of the National Associated Press for many years, has by this arrangement been transferred from his seat in the reporters' gallery, which he has occupied for twelve years, to the floor. This change is of decided advantage to the Press Association, but the correspondents will regret the change, for Harris' desk has been a sort of rallying point where they could always learn what had been going on in the House while they were absent on other business.

### Immigration Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information, derived from official returns, in regard to immigration into the port of New York:

There arrived at the port of New York during the month of November 1879, 18,000 passengers, 15,200 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1878 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was \$,885, of whom 5,852 were inmigrants.

rived at the port was 5,805, of whom 5,82 were immigrants.

Of the total arrivals at the port during the month of November, 1879, there were: From England, 3,487; Scotland, 676; Wales, 185; Ireland, 1,962; Germany, 3,731; Austria, 463; Sweden, 1,176; Norway, 338; Denmark, 225; France, 228; Switzerland, 219; Italy, 1,941; Holland, 182; Russia, 282; Poland, 49; Hungary, 441; all other countries, 82.

The arrivals at the port of New York during the twelve months ended November 39, 1879, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878, were

pared with the corresponding as follows;	period of	1878, were
	1879.	1878.
Citizens of the United States returned	31,782 5,995 134,058	83,897 5,886 81,255
Total	171,835	120,988

The "Star" Mail Service. The "Star" Mail Service.

General Brady, Second Assistant PostmasterGeneral, says, in relation to the article in the New
York Times yesterday morning, in regard to the
Star sorvice of the Postoffice Department and
the deficiency in the appropriation for that
service, "that Congress may do as it
pleases in the matter of making the appropriation asked by that Department to cover the
deficiency. If the appropriation is not made the
star service must stop. That is all there is of it.
If Congress and the people interested can stand it
the Department can."

If Congress and the people interested can stand it the Department can."

General Brady further remarked that the appropriation was asked at the request of the delegations of Arkansas, Texas, Mississipi, and other of the Southwestern States, where the people are larvely served by this branch of the service.

Touching the institutation of the Times' article that there is anything remarkable in the matter, the General says that the books of the Department are open to inspection, that every dollar can be accounted for, and he would like to have Congressmen examine them in order to see how fast the men examine them in order to see how fost the mail service cais up the appropriations.

The appropriation for this service, it may be stated, is already exhausted, and not half the year for which the appropriation has been made has yet expired.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment The Proposed Constitutional Amendment. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Manufactures, consisting of Representatives McCold, Hall and Beale, yesterday reported favorably to the full committee on the joint resolution of Mr. McCold, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution to give to Congress, for the promotion of trade and manufactures and to carry into effect international treaties, the power to grant, protect and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade-marks, this amendment to be valid when raiffied by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

States.

The report was unanimously adopted by the full committee, and Mr. McCoid was instructed to report the bill to the House at the earliest opportuport the bill to the House at the earliest opportunity.

The report of the sub-committee, which was sent
to the printer yesterday, roviews at length the entire subject, and leads up to the necessity under
our treaty obligations which has suggested the
present measure. It says Congress, in the act of
1870, assumed the power to legislate upon trademarks under the provision of the Constitution relating to patents and copyrights. Under that act
7.785 trade-marks have been granted, and the Government has received in fees 211,750.

Treaty obligations have been entered into with
Great Britain, Anstia, France, Russia, Germany,
Belgium and Brazil.

All classes of business have awakened to the
fact that manufactures and trade require the

All classes of business have awakened to the fact that manufactures and trade require the National and international protection of trade-marks. At this juncture the commercial world is astonished to find that the United States alone, among the nations, has the power to grant and regulate them—this has been finally decided by the Supreme Court at the October term, 1879.

# A Novel Proposition.

A Novel Proposition.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Withers presented a novel memorial signed by Commodore William B. Whitting, of the United States Navy. The memorialist requests the Senate to authorize the President of the United States to issue a proclamation inviting the governments of all nations on this continent to unite in a confederation for mutual support, offensive and defensive. Each government is to remain independent in the administration of its own affairs, but to be otherwise subordinate to the General Government of the Confederacy, which shall have exclusive right to declare war, to proclaim peace, to maintain armies and navies, and to regulate commerce. In order to organize this confederacy, he suggests the assembling of a grand congress of delegates from each government, who shall draw up a constitution to be submitted for ratification to the nations represented in this congress; ratification by two-thirds to be binding upon the whole number. The memorialist mentions that "Great Britain has many colonies on this continent, which are to-day in peaceful second with the mother country, and desire no separation from it, but it is believed that she will cheerfully relinquish her hold upon them if they wish to joit such a confederation." The memorial, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

# The Senate Railroad Committee.

is follows:

The bill for extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific radiroad to Senators Ransom, Coke and Windom; the bill introduced by Senator Saunders, to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Omaha to the Yellowstone National Park, to Messrs, Eaton Faunders and Jonas Coke \* Mexican border \* railroad bills to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs, Jonas, Windom and Grover. The bills last mentioned provide for the construction of railroads from San Antonio to Loredo and from Galvesian to Camarago.

# Grade of Army Staff Employees.

Grade of Army Staff Employees.

A general order was issued by the War Department yesterday grading the pay of clerks and other employees under the staff department of the army whose salaries are not fixed by law. There are to be, after January 1, 1889, six classes of clorkships, with \$200 per annum additional psy to each grade, the first grade to receive \$1,000 and the sixth trade \$2,500. Any compensation greater than this must receive the special approval and sauction of the Secretary of War.

# CINCINNATI'S OVATION.

An Enthusiastic Reception of General Grant.

eople Flocking from the State Greet Him-Welcome Speech by the Mayor-The Ex-President's Reply-Pride in His Native Country-The Grand Banquet - Preparations at Columbus, &c.

General Grant's Visit to Cincinnati.

Ciscinnati, Dec. II.—Since an early hour this morning the streets have been allye with people, many of them carrying satchels and looking as though they had walked in or slept out all night to catch the first glimpse of General Grant this morning. The day is cloudy, but without rain. The city seemed transformed during the right, and now handsome decorations cover most of the buildings everywhere near the line of procession, Before 12:30 all streets leading to the public landing were hisck with spectators. At 9:23 General Grant left Louisville on a special train and at 12:35 hooming cannon, shricking whistles, clanging belis and ringing cheers announced the arrival of the train and that our distinguished guest knocked at the city sgates. The special train ran into the heart of the city to the public landing, where General Grant and party alighted, in front of the grand triumphal arch and gateway bearing the words. The Gates of our City Open to U. S. Grant." Here Hon, Benjamin Eggieton received the party, General Grant's party then took its place in the procession, which was formed with its right resting on Broadway. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded, and General Grant's appearance at every point was the signal for enthusiasm and cheering. Mrs. Grant was received by a committee of ladies and went directly to the Glisson House, General Grant was accompanied to the stage at Music Hall by the reception committee. The public were admitted on eards liberally distributed, ladies and their escorts having sole occupation of the balconies. Immediately after his cultrance to the stage, Mayor Jacobs addressed General Grant as follows: General Grant's Visit to Cincinnati

MAYOR JACOBS' SPRECH OF WELCOME. MAYOR JACOBS SPEECH OF WELCOME.

"The city of Cincinnati bids welcome to you, her distinguished guest. Her citisens feel proud to have in their midst one who has rendered great and valuable service to our country when civil war threatened to destroy it, and who, when peace was restored at the helm of State, enforced such measures that all citizens of the country could enjoy the fruits of the war. Fellow-citizens, we cannot honor our guest too much, because he has been ever ready to respond when his country required his services, either in peace or war, and has been received by all people and countries as a worthy representative of the American Republic. Make his stay in our midst a pleasant one, so that he may ever remember his visit to our city, the Queen City of the West, with gratification. General Grant, in behalf of the city of Cincinnati, I heartily welcome you."

General Grant made the following reply:

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General Grant made the following reply:

Mr. Mayor: It is with great gratification that I return once again to my native State, and I am further gratified to be received by the citizens of this city and State as I have been here by you and the people of Cincinnati. If I were in the habit of public speaking I could better give expression to the thoughts that fill my mind at this time, but not being accustomed to public speaking I will extend my heartfeit thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati and Ohio for this greeling through you, and I will add what I have had to say on frequent occasions since my return to my own country, that my travels abroad have served only to strengthen my love of country. By comparison and contrast, our country stands out in better light than when you see it alone. My receptions abroad in every land have been highly gratifying to me personally, and very gratifying as recognitions of this great land. But the comparison that I speak of is between a new country full of resources not fully developed and old countries that have been occupied through so many centuries that the resources in some cases are exhausted, and in others developed to their highest capacity. A traveler may enjoy his passage through them hugely, because he can see the rich treasures of antiquity there, but if he has to earn the money which it takes to support them he would wish to have himself back in this grand, free land. Again, Mr. Mayor, I thank you and the clitzens of Cincinnati. The speech was greeted with cheers. Then followed a concert by the Thomas orchestra, during which General Grant retired and proceeded to the Gibson House.

After dinner at the Gibson House, General Grant

RECEPTION LAST EVENING. After dinner at the Gibson House, General Grant olned Mrs. Grant at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean in his honor. Mr. McLean's residence was eleganity decorated. Five numeral invitations to the clite of the city had seen issued and 400 were accepted. In all respects the reception was a perfect success.

BANQUET AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

At 8:45 o'clock General Grant sat down to the banquet given him by the citizens at the Grand Hotel. Two hundred and seventy guests were present. General Grant sat at the centre of the table of honor, and was flanked on the right by Governor Rishop, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Murat Halstead, David Sinton and Hon. A. F. Pery, and supported on the left by Judge Taft, Mayor Jacobs, General Tyner, Richard Smith, Judge M. Force, Hon. Renjamin Eggleston and Hon. J. S. Robinson. To the first toast, "Our Nation," the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck eloquently responded, Speaking to the toast, "Our Distinguished Guest," Hon. S. F. Hunt paid an eloquent tribute to the character and life of General Grant as the man identified with the greatest crisis of our age. In response to the toast, "Civil Authority," Richard Smith, esq., of the Gaselle, said this embraced the Nation—the States and municipalities of our common country. It was predicted that our system would crumble at the first shock of civil strife. It did not and has proved its strength and right-coursess. It was meet and right and is our crowning glory that the republic can honor its successful men, not as masters to command, but as servants to obey the voice of the people, hedged in by the lines of civil authority. Of this civil authority the ballot-box is the chief corner-stone. There is, there can be no place under this system for imperialism. On this point the people are so jealous that no danger need be apprehended. Of military rule we have none. The small fragment of an army needed is wholly under the control of civil authority. Above all, the people are supreme. They are the monarchs and the Constitution is the throne. BANQUET AT THE GRAND HOTEL

TOO GOOD A MAN TO LOSE. CINCINSATI, Dec. 11.—The Times reports that while General Grant was on the train coming here to-day he was informed that Senator Edmunds had been tendered a Supreme Judgeship, to which he repiled: "I hope he will not accept. He ought to remain in the Senate. He is too good a man to lear."

PREPARATIONS AT COLUMBUS. Columnus, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The preparations for the reception of General and Mrs. Grant in this city to-morrow are complete, and it is expected that the demonstration will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen here.

# The G. A. R. Arranging to Visit Philadel-

The G. A. H. Arranging to Visit Philadelphia.

The joint committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at their hall, Senior Vice Department Commander C. C. Royce in the chair, and Charles E. Joyce secretary.

Comrade Royce reported that the necessary order for leaves of absence had been issued in the differential departments.

Comrade Joyce, from the committee on music, reported that the Secretary of the Navy had kindly issued an order for five drummers and five fifers of the Marine Corps to accompany the G. A. R. to Philadelphia.

The following order has been issued by Department Commander George L. Brown, of Philadelphia, for the guidance of posts participating in the parade in honor of General Grant on the 16th instant, and must be strictly compiled with:

"The G. A. R., representing the veteran survivors of the army formerly commanded by General Grant, has been assigned a very prominent position in line. All comrades will readily recognize the great importance of insintanting our high name for order and discipline.

"Visiting posts from Maryland and Washington, parading with this department, will form on the south side of Spring Garden, west of Sixteenth street, facing north."

At 9:20 sharp the line will move up on the east side of Broad street, when the bugic will sound the hait.

"General Grant will arrive and the military will

pail.
"General Grant will arrive and the military will move at 10 o'clock sharp, therefore it becomes necessary to move promptly at the hour named above, so as to cause no delay."

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Reported Defeat of the Chilians by the Allies. PANAMA. Nov. 29—The Star and Herald says:

"Just before the sailing of the steamer Payta from Callao, the following telegram was received by the Fresident from General Prado: The Chilians have been driven back in Banta Calacina and Delores by General Bucudia. Daga cuts off their retreat in Tana, and the fight still continues in Herald in San Antonio. The excitement was interne, and every one was rejoicing in Line, on the privat of the Payta at Payta, the official telegram was confirmed, and a private one further one for the Chilians with heavy losses, but adding the curious.

circumstance that they had resumed their old po-sitions. The news is rather mixed. The legisla-tive assembly of the State of Panama has elected the following officers: Senor Constantine Arose-meno, president Senor Jose Miro, vice-president Senor Jose Maria Urratia, a designado; Senor Jose Juan dy Caza, secretary. The following telegram has been received via Burchaventura from General Elisco Payan at Biga: Under date of the 16th, I have been advised from Hague that Talmen is in arms. General Didacy Defado is at Chicoral with LOMO men. Hague, the capital, has been occupied by the forces of the rebels under Colonel Julio Caicedo."

# THE UTE COMMISSION.

One Indian Prisoner Surrendered.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Bec. 10.—Chief Oursy came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indians called for by the commission, and turned him over to General Hatch, remarking that others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. It will recommend that the White River agency be abelished and the Use of that agency distributed between Los Pinos and the southern agency; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Use india ow on deposit at Washington, and the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Uses be ceded to the Government. One Indian Prisoner Surrendered

Drunken Chinamen Borned to Death. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. II.—A dispatch from Reno says: Five Chinamen were burned to death to-day at Lovelocks, Nev. They were drunk from the offects of smoking opium.

# Insubordinate Convict Killed, St. Patt, Dec. II.—Julian Clark, a convict in the Stillwater penitentiary, was shot and instantly killed by Deputy-Marshal Hull to-day for refusing to obey oders to go to his cell.

Petitions for Repeal of the Legal-Tender Act Boston, Dec. 11.—Pelitions for the repeal of the egal-tender act so far as it relates to United States notes and signed by a large number of influential citizens of Boston were forwarded to day to the Boston Representatives in Congress.

# A Bold Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—While the Grant procession was passing the custom-house to day, and the clerks were temporarily absent, theleves broke open an inner does of one of the safes and secured from \$500 to \$1,000 belonging to an employee.

Highway Robbery in Massachusetts. Wordester, Mass., Dec. 11.—William F. Falls, of tuburn, was assaulted on the highway in Auburn omight, shot and robbed of \$680. The shot struck im on the head, and although rendering him un-onscious for a time, the wound is not serious.

Hanlan and Courtury Again. New York, Dec. 11.—Hanlau, the oarsman, is now in this city and has signed a paper agreeing to extend until December 22 the terms of the compact entered into November 13. Hanlau says this is the last chance he will give Courtney to row for the \$6,000 prize.

# South Carolina Judges Elected.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. II.—The General Assembly to-day elected Associate Justice Henry Melver Chief-Justice of the Supreme court, to succeed Judge Willard, whose term expires next July, and General McGowan Associate Justice, to succeed Judge Haskell, resigned. Illness of Archbishop Henny.

MILWAURER Dec. 11.—Archbishop Henny, who was prostrated by a fainting fit last Sunday, is still lying very low from physical weakness, although he retaus his full power of mind. The stiending physicians think that he can hardly recover, and that death may take place at any moment.

More Refugees Coming.

# Peterseure, Va., Dec. II.—Large numbers of colored emigrants from Goldsboro, N. C., have passed through here during the last few days enroute for Indiana. A noticeable feature is the large number of female emigrants with infants in their arms. They go without a leader and appear to be in good spirits.

Lottery Dealer Arrested. New York, Dec. 11.—Max Barger, lottery dealer, who has brought suit against Postmaster James for detaining his mails in accordance with the orders of the Postmaster-General, was arrested last night by the police for keeping a policy office at \$4 Nassau street. He was taken to the Postmaster-General was count to-day, and held for examination in \$1,000 ball.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—James Longacre was shot and killed at Plano, III., yesterday by C. M. Honnett. It appears Longacre had been engaged to Bennett's sister, but the engagement had been broken. Yesterday he went to Bainett's house with the avowed intention of murdering the girl any way, but he was ejected. He then threatened to kill Bennett whereupon the latter shot him through the head and the coroner's jury justified the act.

New York Union League Club.

New York, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Union League Club to-night Colonel Rush C. Hawkins offered a resolution that no Southern members should be elected, and in supporting it said that the South was again manifesting menacing symptoms and it was necessary to take some notion. Jackson S. Schultz thought that the resolution should be on the table, as it was impossible to tell who were Democrata and who not. A vote was taken and the resolution was laid on the table.

A Woman Forcibly Abducted.

Torosto, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Deal, while proceeding along Jarvis street last night, was accosed by two men, who threw a shawl over her head and forcibly lifted her into a buggy and drove off to the outskirts of the city, coming to a halt on the avenue road, where Mrs. Deal, after a desperate struggle, managed to escape from her abductors, and at midnight she reached the house of Mr. John McDonald. Mrs. Deal is the mother of the two young men who recently kidnapped Mr. Jaffray.

Colored Jurymen In Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 11.—Loading Democratic citizens of Richmond county, headed by Charles Pitts, their recently elected member of the legislature, have potitioned Judge Jones to include within the jury list such colored citizens of the county as the court shall think well qualified to serve as jurors. They say the step is both proper and important, as they believe this class of our fellow-citizens are cutiled to this representation, which right is the bulwark of all civil liberty. Judge Jones granted the order as prayed.

New Bailroad Project. New Railroad Project.

Boston, Dec. 11.—There is the best authority for the statement that the papers in the negotiation between the chief parties have been signed and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad has virtually passed into the hands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The joint corporations are to issue twenty-five millions bonds, half to be taken by each concern. This amount is to be used solely be build a road from the termination of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road to San Francisco. It is said \$12,500,000 of the \$25,000,000 has already been subscribed for in Boston.

# A Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

A Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

Haliyax, N. S., Dec. II.—A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred to-day at Tangeer, a gold mining district sixty miles from Halifax, on the eastern coast. An old man named George Ferguson, were working their claim and had prepared a hole for blasting. They wore in the shaft-house, and were warming some dynamite cartridges by a fre. After this operation caps were to be put on. James was engaged at the latter work, when one of the cartridges, which had probably been warmed too much, exploded. The shaft-house was blown to pieces, and James Ferguson was killed instantly. His father and Joseph Ferguson were terribly mangled, so that their recovery was considered impossible, and they have probably died before this. A man named Joseph Massin, who was near the shaft, was also baddy injured, being thrown across the road by the explosion. the road by the explosion.

Preliminaries to the Opening of Their Trial.

Carrice on Shannon, Dec. 11.—The session of the Connaught winter aedizosopened to-day, Paring the day several processions of Irishmen parased the streets and all approaches to the court-house were througed with people. A large force of constability was stationed about the town, and police were posted in strong force inside the court-room and around the building. Neither lavitt nor Paly stiended to-day, their presence not being required until Friday. Justice flartison, addressing the grand Jury, referred to the cases of the Nationalist prisoners. He defined the crime of sedition, and told the jury they were entitled to consider all of the surrounding efformatiances under which the specifies were delivered in order to judge of the intont. The judge said Brennan's case was the more serious on account of the attempt of the latter to seduce the police from their duty. In conclusion, Judge Harrison informed the jury that they were only bound to find a prima facie case, and the trial will take place in another court.

# A DISTRICT TAX BILL.

Something for Business Men to Carefully Examine.

Basis for the House Committee to Work Upon-Production of the Business Men's Committee-A Substitute for All Existing Tax Laws-What it Is Proposed to Tax-The Bill Introduced, &c.

Proposed Tax Bill for the District, Mr. Hunton (Va.) yesterday introduced in the fourse a bill to regulate the assessment, collection and equalization of taxes and the imposition of h

sonsideration.

The bill provides that the rate of faxation on real state shall not exceed that now fixed by law, and hat no tax shall be levied upon property exempted from taxation by existing laws, or which may be exempted by the provisions of the act before introduced.

The second section provides that no person shall

exempled by the provisions of the act before introduced.

The second section provides that no person shall engage in any business, profession, occupation or calling until he shall obtain a license therefor.

Section 3 provides that each person destring to change in business shall make application to the collector of taxes and shall give under eath whatever information in relation to such business as the collector may require. Upon compliance with such rules as the collector may prescribe and the provisions of the act, license is to be issued for such business, specifying the number of the house and street where such business is to be carried on and the kind of business for which it is required, said license to be signed by the collector and have the seal of his office. Such licenses can be transferred from one person to another to continue business in the same house, or to remove to some other place under the same provisions as the original license, but all such transfers shall be certified to by the collector of taxes.

The fifth section of the act provides that no license shall be required of any person bringing into the District of Columbia wood, lomber, building materials or produce of any kind to be sold by the cord, ergo or wagon load.

The sixth section provides that no license shall be granted for son factories or singulator-houses within the limits of Washington or Georgetown.

The seventh section provides that all incenses for produce dealers and pendlers shall date from the list of April of each year and expire on the 30th of June following; and all other annual licenses shall be granted for son factories or singulator-houses within the limits of the mouth in which the liability hegan, and for makes, carriages, cabs, unmittuees shall date from the list of April, July and October aforesaid, shall date from the first of the mouth in which the liability hegan, and payment shall be made for the proportionate shall be made for the proportionate shall be granted to a commercial agent for lease shall be and

gents also. Cattle brokers, those who sell live stock on foot. Cattle brokers, those who sell live stock on foot, are taxed 550 per anium, but livery-stuble keepers are permitted to sell horses without obtaining an extra license therefor.

Commission merchants are to pay 550 annually, but this does not permit them to buy and sell goods as dealers.

Commercial agents are to pay an annual license fee of \$200.

Building associations are to be taxed \$50 annually, but this does not permit them to buy and sell goods are dealers.

Brilding associations are to be taxed established.

Book agents and canvassers, \$12 per annum,
Corporated fire insurance companies, \$1,000.

Life insurance companies, \$200.

Insurance agents, \$50, and an additional tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of their agencies.

Intelligence offices, \$10.

Street railroad companies, \$1.50 on each \$100 of the assessed value of their stock.

Telegraph companies, \$250, and \$1 on each and every telegraph-pole in use in the District of Columbia.

imbia. Telephone companies, \$100, and \$2 upon each elephone instrument in use in the District.

Bank-note and engraving companies, \$100, and \$1 in each \$100 of the assessed value of their capital

Proprietors of ammonta and poudnette works, 100.

One and electric light companies, 50 cents on ach \$1,000 of the par value of their capital stock, and a fax of \$1.50 on each \$100 of the assessed value.

nd a tax of \$1.50 or each \$10.00 the assessed value of their capital stock.

Ice dealers, \$5 on each \$1,000 of expital invested, and \$10 on each wagon used in the business.

Banks and bankers, \$250, and in addition thereto semi-annual tax of one-twentieth of one percent, in the average amount of deposits held during the revious six months.

All corporations are to pay a tax of \$1.50 on each tax of the tax of tax of the tax of tax o

\$100 of the assessed value of their stock, loss the tax on the assessed value of any real-estate owned by hem.
Hotels containing twenty rooms, \$22, and \$1 for such room thereafter; and by the provisions of the sill every place, where food and lodging is provided and furnished to travelers for pay shall be regarded as hotels.
Restaurants and eating-houses, \$25, Restaurants, \$25, Restaur

Har-rooms, sample-rooms and uppling-houses, \$100 annually.
Billiard, bugatelle and Jenny Lind tables, and shuffle-boards for public use, \$10 for each table.

Bowling alleys, \$10 for each alley.
Pistol and shooting-galleries, \$10.
Grounds used for home-racing or tournaments, \$10 a day when so used.
Circuses, \$100 per day.
Theatres, \$200.
Skatter risks, \$200.

Theatres, \$200.
Shating rinks, \$200.
Natatorium, \$100.
Managers of cameerts, exhibitions, lectures, fairs, alls and all other entertainments and amusements of otherwise enumerated, where an admission fee charged, \$5 a day or \$15 a week.
Brewers, \$50, where the manufacture does not exed 1,500 barrels a year; if over 1,500, \$100; if over

ceed 1,500 barrels a year, if over 1,500, \$100, if over 5,500, \$200.

Dealers in distilled or fermented liquors, wines or cordials, \$10 for each \$1,000 of capital invested, and no license to be less than \$25.

Manufacturers of spirituous liquors, \$50.

Rectifiers, \$50.

Pawn-brokers, \$500.

Junk shops, \$50.

Peddiers, \$50k wood peddiers from wagons or carts, \$20 for each wagon used.

Butchers, \$55.

Produce dealers, \$20.

Poulterers, \$55.

Owners of private carriages, one horse, \$6; two horse, \$12 hoggies, \$5 each.

Barbers, one to to three chairs, \$10, and \$2 for each additional chairs.

Contineers, \$25.

Costumers, S.M. Coopers of Turkish boths, 825. Keepers of Turkish baths, \$25.
Keepers of Wagons and drays, two or more horses, \$5, one horse, \$5, for carts, \$2.50 each, drays, \$2.50 sand carts, \$1.
Hacks, cals, connibuses and other vehicles for ramporting passengers for birs, \$10 for hack or rab, \$6 for one-horse cab, \$10 for an omnibus, bugges, \$3. Other vehicles engable of carrying ten in more passengers, \$10.
Lavers stable keepers of ten stalls, \$25, and \$2 for sech additional stall.
Lavyers, physicians and dentists, \$25.

ch auditional suit.
Lawyers, physicians and dentists, \$25,
Architects and civil engineers, \$25.
Undertakers, \$50.
Owners of male dogs, \$2.50 for each dog and \$5

sailing-vessels, \$1.50 on each \$100 of their assessed value.
Contractors, \$25.
Patent agents, \$25.
Claim agents, \$25.
Photographers, engravers, photo-engravers, pho-to lithographers, electrotypers and lithographers, \$25. Veterinary surgeons and chiropodists. \$25.

Unders, haudries, locksmiths, bell-hangers, bleachers, heuts kept for hire, except steamboats.

Dyers, scourers, machine shops, dealers in same

Blo.

Byers, scourers, machine shops, dealers in sand and gravel, \$23.

Type-founders, flower nurseries, awaing manufacturers, bill-posters and railroad ticket dealers, \$25.

Artificial stone-dealers, wharfingers, mercantile reporters, manufacturers of mineral waters, dancing easlemies, planing-mills, marble or stone-yards, dealers in galvanized cornices, \$90.

Brick-yards, other than those of incorporated companies, concrete and asphalt works, \$160.

The seventy-minth section of the bill provides that all taxes imposed by the act shall be in lied of all existing laws, and all such laws are repealed, so far as they relate to the imposition of taxes.

The eightight section requires the raturn to be made to the proper officer on or before the 16th day of January and July of each year, where the tax is to be paid semi-annually, and affixes a penalty of ten per cent, on all taxes remaining unpaid after the 20th of those months, and upon such delinquent taxes the collector is authorized to employ a unitable person to collect them, who is to receive a commission of five per cent, on the amounts collected. Audiencers are required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the honest performance of the duty required by law.

The eighty-second section provides that where the license tax is predicated on the capital invested it means the average capital, cash and credit, during the preceding year, or if a new business, the actual capital invested.

The valuation of personal property is to be fixed by sessessors, who are required to make the returns before the list day of October, 1880.

The eighty-fourth section provides a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$50 for the failure to procure flocuses before engaging in business where a license is required.

The eighty-fourth section fortide, under a penalty of \$100 for each offence a person to permit availty.

to be recurred to the engaging in courtees where a license is required.

The eighty-fifth section forbids, under a penalty of \$100 for each offense, a person to permit another to sell under his license or to occupy any portion of his premises without having first obtained a license.

license.

The eighty-sixth section gives the Commissioners power to regulate from day to day the rate of charges for backs and other vehicles, &c. Each wagon, cart or other vehicle used for hire is to be registered, numbered and a proper designation put opon it in a conspicuous place. All persons are required to keep their licenses displayed in a consideration put on the proper sections ince. placeous place.

The ninety-first section punishes false swearing o any fact in relation to the assessment or collection of taxes. The fines and penalties imposed by he set are to be collected in the Police court of the District under the rules and regulations now ap-

rtaining. Where an appeal is taken from the Police court. tion 94 requires that the defendant shall give and in a sum to be approved by the clerk of the

tion.

The remaining sections of the bill are merely explanatory and relate to the details for carrying out the measure.

payment shall be made for the proportionate amount, providing that existing licenses shall be will duril the experiation of the time for which the same have been granted. Provided that no license shall be granted to a commercial agent for less than one year.

The bill provides that all dealers in merchandise of any kind whatever not otherwise provided for shall pay annually \$10 and \$5 on each \$1,090 or fractional part thereof of capital invested in business; provided that no license shall be grown in the exception that separate exists protected than to license shall be for less than \$10, and no license required where the amount invested in business does not exceed \$20.

Owners of household furniture and offects in use above the value of \$500 to pay an annual tax of one and a half per cent in excess of that amount, but no part of such property is to be exempt from a staine for non-payment of axes.

All wharf improvements and all buildings not on real estate subject to tax axion, all tracks, rolling-stock and personal property in the District of Columbia of all railroed commanies, operated by steam, doing unsites therein, are one seempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia is to be exempt from inche District of Columbia of the per cent, on the first \$20,000 per cent, on the next\$10,000 and the property which the state of ebayes fixed at five per cent, on the first \$20,000 per cent, on the next \$20,000 per cent, on the provided that not can be added to the property and the columbia is to be exempt from inche property and the columbia is to be exempt from inche property and the columbia is to be exempt from inche provided that the property of the provided that the pr Estates in the District of Columbia.

Session of the National Board of Trade.

The National Board of Trade reassembled yesterday morning. A resolution was adopted recommending National legislation upon the inter-state commerce by rathroad, with the view of securing uniformity in accounts, rates and classification, and the prevention of extortionale charges and of personal or local favoritism. The proposition to remow the effort to presure the enactment of a mentional bankrupt law was referred to a special committee with instructions to report to-day. A resolution was adopted recommending Congress to adopt the cental system in the purchase of supplies by the Government, the levy and collection of duties, and the compiling of statistics in the case of those commodities to which it may be applicable. The former action of the board, favoring the establishment of a department of commerce as a branch of the Government, was reaffirmed. A resolution was adopted calling the attention of the Government to the light dues collected by Great Britain on shipping, with a view to the opening of diplomatic correspondence looking to their discontinuance. Resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of appointing a commission to consider jointly with a similar British commission to consider jointly wi

The United States Board of Trade.

The United States Board of Trade resumed its session at the Higgs House yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, President Nathan Appleton in the chair. Mr. Osborne, of Toledo, Ohio, read a paper on the Importance of the establishment of a "statistical bureau" by the iseneral Government, and Mr. A. H. Rissell, of the Postofice Department, delivered a short address on "Postal Reform," Several resolutions of minor importance were adopted, and at 1 o'clock the board adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

At the recent usering of Mount Arana Lodge No. is of the independent Order of Good Samart-tans, it was resolved to take some action to help the colored refugees, and to help them "and others of our race to leave the South and get homes in the West," An offort is being made in the order to or-ganize a Good Samaritas Emigration Society to

# GARCELON'S GRAB-GAME.

## The Conspiracy to Seize the Maine Government.

Determination to Doctor the Returns Declared-Republican Returns to be Cast Out to Secure a Democratic Majority-Returns Claudestinely Changed-Judicial Powers Assumed, &c.

The Mexicanizing Process in Maine. The Mexicanizing Process in Maine.

Algoria, Mr., Dec. 11.—The Maine Stimfard, the
Democratic organ of the State government, announces to-day in a semi-official tone that the returns from Pertiand, Lewiston, Saco, Augusta,
Hailowell, Hath and Rockland counties for representatives all layer some technical defect, and that
the Governor and council will reject them all.
These cities elected fifteen Republican representatives. The most common defect alleged is that the
returns were signed by three aldermen instead of
four.

returns were signed by three aldermen instead of four.

In Perland the defect was in using the word "scattering." Beloast is also understood to be among the distranchised cities, on the ground that Dr. Brooks, Republican-elect, is an examining surgeon of pensions, and is thus ineligible. The law prohibits the diovernor and council from taking into account the question of eligibility of Semators and Representatives—elect but it is understood the Governor and council adjudge this law also to be unconstitutional, and not to be obeyed. Henton, Kennebec county, is among those where it is alleged the returns were claudestinely changed, Charles B. Rounds, who made the charge of lilegal amendment of returns, was before the Governor and councy officers of Washington county, Rounds, of Washington county, being a candidate for re-election as county attorney. A somewhat angry colloquy casued between the Governor and Mr. Rounds in regard to the charges.

# FIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Further Progress in Electing State Officers.
Rummon, Dec. 11.—The General Assembly to-day elected two out of the remaining three State officers, viz. Winfield Scott, of Floyd county, for storekoeper of the peniternitary, and John M. Brockenborough, of Essex, for register of the land office. The election of railroad commissioner was postponed until to-morrow. The Readjusters held a caucus to-night, and the name of George C. Phillips, of Halitax who has been nominated as heir candidate for railroad commissioner, was dropped, and that of Captain Ass Rogers, ir, of Petersburg, substituted. Captain Rogers ir, of Petersburg, substituted. Captain Rogers is the present business manager of the Richmond Whig Readjuster organ of the State) and nephew of General Ass Rogers, the second auditor of Virginia, who, as the Funder candidate, failed of re-election, being defeated by the Readjusters. Further Progress in Electing State Officers.

## THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Chicago Urging it be Held in that City.

Citicaco, Dec. 11.—A considerable number of the members of the National Republican Central committee who passed through this city yesterlay and to-day have been interviewed and almost unanimously agree that the Hepublican convention should be held in Chicago. A delegation will leave here to-morrow for Washington to represent to the National committee the reasons favorable to the selection of this city.

# THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Evidence for the Defense Yestevilay.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 11,—Mrs. Hayden's examination was concluded this morning, nothing of importance being brought out. Mrs. Davis a nurse who had spent a considerable time at Hayden's house, testified in corroboration of Mrs. Hayden house, testified in corroboration of Mrs. Hayden that Mr. Hayden's clothea worn on the day of the marder were not wished. One Sunday, about six weeks before the tragedy, she called at Hayden's and saw his little boy cut his finger with his father's knife, the one on which the corpsuless of blood were found by the experts. The wound was made with the small blade.

Witness knew the family were greatly annoyed by rats. On cross examination wilness said Hayden spoke of the tragedy as a sad affair and said Mary had committed suicide. She did not then know that Hayden was suspected.

William Frazer, of Middletown, testified that on October 13, 1878, he and the lady who is now his wife visited the rock where the body was found; the lady's dress caught in a blackberry bush and as she stooped to minasten it she found a knife. This knife is the one known as the "found knife," and on it many more corpuscles of blood were found than on Hayden's.

# THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

Pirst Appearance in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mathin, Dec. 11.—The newly appointed Spanish Ministers took their seats in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Premier Canovas del Castillo, in aunomoting the formation of the Cabinet, said that the recent crisis was due to the form in which the bill for economic reforms in Cuba was drawn us; that the present government equally with their predecessors would support a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and would present fresh proposals for a compromise between the interests of Spain and Cuba, and would present fresh proposals for a compromise between the interests of all Spaniards to support their share of the public burdens; that the ministry would decide the questions at issue impartially, and that they would shortly submit their proposals with reference to Cuba. At the conclusion of the Premier's remarks an interpolation was brought forward by a minority of the Constitutional party, asking for further information respecting the causes of the recent crisis. The Franier' stated that he was obliged to go to the Senate, but that he would return immediately and reply to the interpellation. The constitutional deputies strongly protested against this course, and considerable excitement, educated the siting closed. There was great excitement chause of the midst of which the president of the Chamber of Deputies put on his hat and declared the siting closed. There was great excitement, First Appearance in the Chamber of

declared the sitting closed. There was great excitement.

London, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Madrid to the
Times says: "The declaration of Fremier Canovas
del Castillo in the Chamber of Doputles
yesterday was received with strong expressions of
disapproval, one faction of the chamber-leaving
the house in a body. An animated and uproarious
discussion ensued, and the result was that seventy
deputles approved of a resolution to abstain from
taking their scats pending an explanation and
apology for what is considered a breach of privilege.

apology for what is a second of the property of the property of the property of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Alexar moved a resolution declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the Ministry. It was adopted—20 to one—the single dissenting being Senor Posada-Herrera. The minority abstanced from voting.

# THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL. What President Appleton, of the United

The United States Board of Trade resumed its session at the Riggs House yesterlay morning at 11 o'clock, President Nathan Appleton in the chair Mr. Osborne, of Toledo, Chio, read a paper on the Importance of the establishment of a "statistical bureau" by the General Government, and Mr. A. H. Rissell, of the Postoffice Department, delivered a short address on "Postal Kaforin," Several resolutions of minor importance were adopted, and a 1 o'clock the beard adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

Statting A ROUM.

Solicitor Rayner for Vice-President, To the Follow of The National Republican:

Sine: There is a desire upon the part of many Southern Republicans that the next candidate for the Vice-President of the president of the president

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 11.—William Taylor, who has been on trial here for killing Thomas Cowper, was o day found guilty of morder in the first degree, and his punishment fixed at imprisonment in the